Heritage 11 ☺

Introduction: Heritage resources identified in the project survey and inventory process are evaluated to determine their significance. The level of significance is measured by the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. Projects are usually designed to protect significant sites through avoidance. In rare cases, effects are mitigated through archaeological data recovery methods, including scientific excavation and analysis. In the case of historic structures, mitigation may take the form of detailed architectural documentation.

Typical heritage site protection strategies involve the maintenance of non-activity buffer zones. Monitoring ensures that prescribed protective measures were properly implemented in the field. Monitoring also provides an opportunity to evaluate the effectiveness of protective strategies.

Results: There were nine heritage resource sites associated with projects implemented during Fiscal Year 2003. The projects included the following:

Project Name	Location
Peterson Prairie Information Station	Mt. Adams District
Pacific Crest Trail Relocation	Mt. Adams District
Grand Meadows Trail Bridge	Mt. Adams District
East Crater Trail Relocation	Mt. Adams District
Crayon Timber Sale	Mount St. Helens District
Divot Timber Sale	Mount St. Helens District
Cowlitz Canoe Cedars	Cowlitz Valley District
Palisades /Mt. Rainier Viewpoints	Cowlitz Valley District

Eight of the heritage resource sites identified in these projects were found to be significant. One site was not evaluated. The sites include a traditional cultural property (legendary site) of significance to the Yakama Nation and Cowlitz Tribe, five prehistoric archaeological sites, a culturally modified tree (peeled cedar), a historic logging railroad grade, and a historic log structure built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

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Avoidance measures were prescribed for eight sites associated with the projects implemented in 2003. For most sites, protective non-activity buffers range from 10 to 60 meters. In the case of the Peterson Prairie Information Station, protective measures consisted of a requirement that the project follow the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Historic Rehabilitation* and *Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. This process was to use as much of the original structure as feasible, while duplicating in kind any components that needed replacement because of deterioration.

Evaluation: Protective measures were successful in all but one case. Restoration and rehabilitation of the Peterson Information Station followed the standards and guidelines faithfully, with the exception that one upright support in the main façade (see Figure 2) that was inadvertently forgotten in the replacement process.

Protective measures were successful in all but one case

Figure 2. - The historic Peterson Prairie Information Station, built in 1939 with CCC labor, as it appeared in 2002 (left) and nearing completion of rehabilitation project in 2003 (right). Arrow indicates location of missing post.

Recommended Actions: Complete rehabilitation of the Peterson Prairie Information Station. Remaining work includes reinstallation of the interior signboard and flagstone walkway. The missing post will be replaced at the time other work is done.